

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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SUNDAY'S CONSTITUTION

For the current week will be an unusually interesting issue, and will contain among other special articles:

"Views from a West End Window."

A delightful literary and humorous meander by Mr. J. C. HARRIS.

"PAUL H. HAYNE."

A gossip letter on the Great Southern Post. Giving incidents never before printed, by COLONEL I. W. AVERY.

"THE MAN ABOUT TOWN."

The current gossip and comment of the week in paragraphs.

"TALMAGE ON CHRISTMAS."

An eloquent sermon on the great festival week by the famous Brooklyn preacher.

"THE WEEK IN SOCIETY."

The affairs and events in the social world for the holiday week, including two special articles on "Echoes from the Mims Party," and "The New Year Receptions for 1884."

Besides the above mass of news, opinions, letters and sketches, our New York correspondence, by wire and by mail, our Washington letter, Mr. A. P. Quinn's philosophical study, and other matters too numerous to mention.

THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION HAS A REGULAR EDITION OF OVER 12,000.

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ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 28, 1883.

INDICATIONS for the south Atlantic states: Much colder, fair weather, preceded by light east rain; north west winds; rising barometer.

GENERAL GRANT is confined from the effect of a fall which has grown serious. He cannot leave his bed for several weeks.

A WILKES COUNTY man has found a treasure by the uprooting of an oak tree. It is claimed to be part of the hidden jewelry of the fugitive confederate cabinet.

THE methods resorted to by M. Paul Bert to secure the exclusion of American pork from French markets has elicited some choice Chicago literature from Dr. Delmar, who accuses the celebrated Frenchman of lying.

MANY expressions of opinion are being received from the west and south by the New York board of trade in favor of the passage of a uniform bankruptcy act. The matter is to be considered by a conference of business men in Washington in January.

THE ambition of Stephen A. Dorsey is to be the first republican senator from the state of New Mexico. He is popular with the people of the territory. A determined move is soon to be made for the admission of the territory into the union of states.

THE invitation given to Speaker Carlisle by the Commonwealth club of Philadelphia, through the hands of ex-Speaker Randall, is said to have a deep political significance. It portends a union of the Carlisle and Randall influences for the purpose of harmony in the election of 1884.

THE speaker makes a defense of his appointment of the committees. The majority of the chairmanships went south because the majority of old members re-elected came from that section, and the traditions of the house are that the old members should be the leading positions. As to Messrs. Buckner and Bland, he declares that their official conduct will prove that their selection was no mistake.

THE outbreak of the Pennsylvania miners against the Hungarian laborers has had an exceptional origin. The employers of that section have brought over thousands of the lowest classes of Hungary, under contracts the terms of which leave them no better than slaves, and with their labor the reputable labor of the state is substituted. This revival of the worst form of slavery in moral Pennsylvania should secure the prayerful consideration of the laudable Philadelphia Press.

THE WHISKY BUSINESS.

We hear on all sides that what is known as the whisky ring is a very powerful affair, and it is well known that its representatives, with their credentials concealed about their persons, are never absent from the corridors of the capitol when congress is in session. The whisky ring, powerful as it is, professes to be in deep trouble, and it has gone through the form of making a petition to congress asking for an extension of two years on bonded spirits. In other words, the whisky manufacturers, having so manipulated matters as to receive one extension are now clamoring for another. They ask to be relieved from the duty of paying taxes on their products on the ground that if they were placed on the footing of other citizens they would be greatly embarrassed in the region of their pocket-books. In other words, bound together by common interests, they demand not only that the government shall care to regard them as individuals, or as individual firms, but that it shall give them a species of relief that it denies to other citizens.

The whisky distillers admit that they are the victims of overproduction. They not only admit it, but use the fact as an argument to show that the government should reward them for their lack of business foresight. The petition, it is said, is signed by a great many people, but signatures to a petition of this sort ought to have no weight with con-

gress. It has not a single argument, either in reason or in argument to support it. If congress is to draw lines between business men and to venture on class legislation for the purpose of giving relief from taxation it can find worthier interests upon which to visit clemency.

But this is not the point. The whisky interest, as well as all other interests, should be treated as individuals are treated. There is no reason why the whisky men should not be compelled to pay their taxes as other men are compelled to pay theirs. The relief asked for amounts to a government subsidy, and if it is once understood that the government is in the line of voting such subsidies there will be no end to the combinations which will be formed for the purpose of claiming the substantial benefits of such a policy. It need not be said that no combination could be formed that would not be as worthy of the subsidy as the whisky ring. The democratic house has some serious problems before it, but it can simplify matters by dealing with the whisky men as the government should deal with all men.

A PAIR OF CRITICS.

The way of the editor is a hard one. The way of the editor who wants to please everybody is an impossible one. The Talbotton New Era of a late date has the following rather lusty paragraph:

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION had the cheek to publish an interview with Dr. Carlton, of Athens, who contends for the payment by the United States of our freed slave property, and now that the interview has stirred a stir among the republican papers of the north, this CONSTITUTION is inclined to blame the cheeky Athens doctor for enervating such views. Which is the cheek to blame for the stirring of the stir, the man of the views or the paper that publishes them?

Nothing could be sillier than the above. Dr. Carlton is a prospective candidate for congress. He has certain views on which he proposes to make his race, if he makes it at all. The people have a right to know the platform on which he asked their suffrage. If the position he assumed is calculated to injure the democratic party in his canvass, it would be all the more injurious if he were elected. He was frank enough, and courageous enough to say that he wanted his people to know precisely where he stood, we printed the interview with him for that reason, and that alone. When we printed it, we dissented in an editorial, from the views he set forth, but stated that he was certainly sincere and earnest in what he said. This position we still hold without change or modification. Nothing that has been said—not even the malodorous suggestion of the New Era—has lessened our personal regard for Dr. Carlton, altered our conception of our duty as journalists or our dissent from his views on the subject of payment for slaves.

But, simultaneously with this charge of the New Era that we have been too outspoken and have said too much, comes the Savannah News, which charges that we have said too little. One of our critics is bewildered at the detonation of a broadside fired through our columns, and the other is disgusted because we are doing a little still-hunting on the account of the democratic party. The News says:

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION says "if Mr. Carlisle is the statesman report credits him with being he will perceive that even the mildest sort of tariff reform cannot be accomplished until the democratic party gets in power." All very true, and the election of Mr. Carlisle is a pledge that the democratic party believe in tariff reform, and the majority in the house of representatives will give the country an earnest of what it will do when the reformation of the tariff becomes possible. Shall we quit advocating our principles because we cannot immediately put them in practice? A still louder shout on the part of the democratic party is worse than foolish, for the game has already been aroused. Tariff reform is the great issue of the day, and a bold and aggressive policy will insure its triumph. A doubtful and dallying policy will lose us the confidence of the country.

The above, while perhaps not as silly as the extract from the New Era, is equally absurd. THE CONSTITUTION favored the election of Mr. Randall, because we were earnestly anxious to see a democratic president elected. We realized, as every sensible man must realize, that there could be no real or serious tariff reform—such reform as the country demands, until a democratic president was elected and a democratic senate at work in harmony with a democratic house.

We argued, and there can be no argument to the contrary, that there was not the slightest possibility of electing a democratic president without the votes of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Ohio. Mr. Carlisle did not receive a vote from the first three of these states, and only two from the state of Ohio. He was elected by the votes of states that are overwhelmingly democratic or overwhelmingly republican. From each of the three doubtful states, New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, which elected Tilden in 1876, he did not get a single vote. From the state of Ohio, the democratic victory, in which last fall on Mr. Randall's tariff platform, he only had two votes. We believed then and we believe now that the election of Mr. Carlisle and the defeat of Mr. Randall made extremely doubtful our success in the four doubtful states, three at least of which we must carry to succeed. On the other hand the defeat of Mr. Carlisle and the election of Mr. Randall would not have endangered the carrying either of the democratic states or improved our chances in either of the republican states that supported Mr. Carlisle. For this reason—underlying, as we believed, a wise democratic policy—we favored Mr. Randall's election.

It is with ill grace that the Savannah News, which supported the Greeley movement in 1872, comes to decry a "still hunt" or talk down a "dallying policy." The Greeley movement was a wise one. It cleared the way for the victories of 1874 and 1876. Had the wisdom underlying this movement—the discretion and the policy that led the south to sacrifice prejudice to broad, common sense—been persisted in, we should have had a democratic president long before now. It was the same spirit of bravado that leads a few hot-heads to beat tariff tom-toms in the face of a republican president and senate, that led the democratic party into reaction from the sensible movement that led to Greeley's nomination. If this spirit dominates the democratic party through the present session of congress, and controls our next convention, a national victory will be not only improbable, but impossible. And by organizing a democratic defeat in 1884, the alleged friends of tariff reform will postpone real tariff reform for a full decade. The News and its allies are playing into the hands of the New York Times, the Chicago Tribune, the Boston Herald and other free trade republican journals, who, after bullying the

democrats into declaring for practically free trade, will exhaust all the resources of sectional prejudice and slander to elect the republican protection candidates.

THE DEAD OF THE YEAR.

Comparatively few distinguished men were buried in the year that is now nearly ended; but still the list is not altogether without illustrious names. The death of M. Leon Gambetta, at the age of forty-four and at the height of his power over the masses of the French republic, was perhaps the most striking loss. In the world of art the death of Gustav Dore, as well as the death of the great composer, Richard Wagner, will cause the year to be often recalled. Georgia lost Alexander H. Stephens, who died in harness. The philanthropist, Peter Cooper, died at an age that very few reach, as did Archbishop Parrell. Of other eminent men who passed away during the year, there should be mentioned Elisha Allen, Hawaiian minister and dean of the diplomatic corps; General Canby, who died at Chalons, near Paris; William A. Seaver, editor of Harper's Magazine; Lot M. Morrill, United States senator; ex-Governor Morgan, of New York; Prince Gortschakoff, ex-chancellor of the Russian empire; Timothy O. Howe, postmaster general; Alfred de Lacour, the well known writer of French plays and ballads; ex-Chief Justice George Sharswood, of Pennsylvania; Tom Thumb or Charles Hayward Stratton, who died at the age of forty-five; Judge Jeremiah S. Black, who died peacefully at his home in York, Pennsylvania; Count de Chambord, the Bourbon pretender, who died in great agony at Frohsdorf, in Austria; Mrs. Robert Toombs, high J. Hastings, editor of the New York Commercial-Advertiser; General James B. Steedman, and Nathaniel Head, ex-governor of New Hampshire.

SILK CULTURE IN THIS COUNTRY.

Georgia started out as a silk growing colony, and recent experiments in different sections of the state indicate a reviving interest in this great and profitable industry. The women's silk culture association, of Philadelphia, has probably accomplished more than any similar society in the introduction and extension of sericulture in this country. During the past three years the work of actual silk-raising, undertaken under the auspices of this organization, has made gratifying progress, although the results do not make any great show in figures. The industry is not likely to be inaugurated upon a large scale by syndicates of capitalists, but will probably be engaged in by farmers' wives and children as a means of adding to their slender incomes. The main thing to be done at the outset is to convince persons likely to be most interested in the matter that there is more real profit in raising silk than there is in butter and eggs. Once started in any section where apple trees and corn do well, there is no doubt of the thrifty growth of the mulberry tree, and where that grows silk worms will flourish.

Exaggerated accounts of silk culture and its profits frequently find their way into print, but the following matter of fact statement based upon the experience of an old North Carolina silk-grower is sufficiently encouraging, and his estimate will apply to almost any section of Georgia. Two hundred mulberry trees will do well on two acres of land, and will yield about 30,000 pounds of leaves. About sixteen pounds of leaves will make one pound of fresh cocoons, which will yield about 1,765 pounds of fresh cocoons. These, stilled, will yield about 588 pounds. Dried cocoons of good quality should bring about \$2 per pound, or \$1,176. The expenses for labor, fuel and sundries will not exceed \$100, all told. This deducted from the above \$1,176 will leave \$1,076, on two acres of land and in one month's time. At the silk fair to be held next May, in Philadelphia the exhibit will doubtless be such as to give the industry a new impetus, especially in the south. Some of our progressive Georgia women may be expected to come to the front at this exposition and the outcome of their experiments during the past three years will be awaited with interest.

JUDGES PARKER and BILLINGS, of the United States circuit court, have issued an order to the effect that United States commissioners shall hereafter hold their offices subject to the following conditions, a violation of which will be considered a sufficient cause for removal, namely: That no commissioner shall have any office or place of business or any card of advertisement in the United States building, known as the customs house building. This rule does not apply to those commissioners who act only to take affidavits to be used in the business of the courts and of the various offices connected with the collection of customs. That no commissioner shall have any clerk, messenger, or representative in connection with any business pertaining to his official duties. All processes and notices issued by commissioners must be served by commissioners personally or by sworn deputies of the marshal of the district. That no commissioner shall receive any money for services or cost, or fees for any services as commissioner, legislator, or for taking bail in criminal matters; but for such service must be paid exclusively by the government of the United States, upon his accounts rendered and audited and paid, as the statute provides. That no commissioner shall ask or receive any money for services or costs, or fees in any proceeding with reference to any manner's certificate from any party until after the said costs or fees have been taxed by the clerk, from whose taxation an appeal may be taken and brought before either of the judges summarily and without delay, and may be heard either by the court or by the judge at chambers.

OUR esteemed democratic exchanges are beginning to explain what "a tariff for revenue only" means. As each particular democrat gives it a different meaning, there are signs of a general disagreement. It is time to call in the doctor.

It is stated that Editor S. R. Kneass, of Cincinnati, is about to compose a fresh essay on state sovereignty.

THERE are public men in this country who consider it the part of wisdom to say nothing upon any subject in criminal matters, or for taking service must be paid exclusively by the government of the United States, upon his accounts rendered and audited and paid, as the statute provides. That no commissioner shall ask or receive any money for services or costs, or fees in any proceeding with reference to any manner's certificate from any party until after the said costs or fees have been taxed by the clerk, from whose taxation an appeal may be taken and brought before either of the judges summarily and without delay, and may be heard either by the court or by the judge at chambers.

able document, done up in Irish linen, with plenty of red tape and brass pins. The substance of it was that it was impossible to collect the facts required, but that Furdon's Digest contained the information sought. The complicated set of replies when reduced to their last analysis amounted simply to the statement that there was no answer to be given.

A WEST END boy, in response to an inquiry as to how he enjoyed Christmas, declared: "Oh, we had a bully time. Two young ladies caught fire and I had my eyebrow singed. You never saw such fun."

It is believed that the entire Hill Chandler administration is opposed to Matthew Arnold.

The history of the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific railways reads like one of Jules Verne's romances. The publication of the Huntington-Crocker correspondence, which was offered in evidence in the Colton-Huntington trial at Santa Rosa, California, throws light upon an interesting scandal. Twenty years ago five business men of Sacramento, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, Leonard Stanford and the Crocker brothers, with fifteen or sixteen others, formed a corporation for the purpose of building the Central Pacific. The united fortunes of the incorporators did not amount to more than \$100,000. These five men in the course of time "froze out" the other stockholders, built the Southern Pacific and bought up other roads, all the time receiving immense subsidies from the government. In 1878 the earnings of the Central Pacific were half as much as the earnings of all the New England roads and half as much as the earnings of all the southern roads. Of the five men who originated these roads only C. P. Huntington, Charles Crocker and Leonard Stanford survive. These men have formed an agreement between themselves that each has always trusted the simple word of the other. The cash actually paid out by these five capitalists to inaugurate their vast railway systems was only \$11,500. This investment, aided by subsidies, in twenty years has grown into a property worth \$300,000,000. Railroad snails furnish nothing equal to the story of this wonderful group of mushroom millionaires.

BIRCH, the partner of Bakus in the famous San Francisco minstrel combination, has been stranded in Wall street, and now he has been compelled to retire from the stage. There is no humor in Wall street.

EDITOR DANA appropriately celebrates Christmas with a beautiful editorial poem.

WINDOW dressing, as an art, was introduced in this country only eight years ago. A fine display of stock in a store window may be tastefully arranged, and yet not be artistic. During the Christmas holiday several stores in Boston, New York and Philadelphia produced remarkable effects by the elaborate dressing of their windows. In the latter city a Chestnut street window represented Santa Claus coming out of the chimney in one room in which a boy lies asleep in bed. He passes through the open door, looks at the Christmas tree in the other room, and finally disappears in the open fireplace. The moving figure of Santa Claus, a result produced by machinery, the life-like younger in bed, the frightened look of the cat under the bed, the dim light in the room and Christmas tree, all make the spectator forget the stock in the window. This is the effect of artistic dressing. Any other arrangement, however skillful, would make the stock more prominent than anything else. Several of the scenes represented in the large show windows of our great cities during the holidays cost as much as \$5,000. This style of window dressing originated in Paris.

It is said that the collecting agents of the republican campaign committee are very busy during the holiday season. Civil service reform, it seems, must go on all seasons.

OLD MAN HANNIBAL HAMLIN was born in 1842, and has no one to sew on his buttons.

MR. F. MARION CRAWFORD, the novelist, is twenty-nine years old and a nephew of Uncle Sam Ward, the celebrated lobbyist and dinner-out. Mr. Crawford was born in Italy, and educated in England, America and India. He is a good linguist, and writes a new novel every thirty days when the humor seizes. "The Roman Singer," now running through the Atlantic Monthly, was written in twenty-eight days, and some of the chapters already published give evidence of that fact. Before the year is out, if nothing happens, Mr. Crawford will have written two dozen novels, a play and a comic opera. His last book "To Leeward" is dedicated to Uncle Sam.

It is said that Dorsey's ranch in New Mexico is about to pass into the hands of a receiver. The republican party is in pretty much the same fix.

PERHAPS Mr. Barnum could whitewash Keller and use him as a substitute for the white elephant.

THAT veteran correspondent, F. A. B., of the Philadelphia Press, claims to have thoroughly sounded the troubled waters of Ohio politics. His resume of the senatorial situation is interesting reading, after making the necessary allowances, and knocking off the usual percentage. It is said that the dominant element is almost much opposed to Therman as to Pendleton. It is charged that Therman should when Howdy was nominated. Pendleton is in for the fight and is full of it, but he is supposed to be willing to make any combination to defeat Payne, who represents a new and vigorous element. There are dark horses, of course, but they are not to be considered. Henry B. Payne is believed by many to be the coming man.

EDITOR MURAT HALSTEAD is still recruiting his army to put down the new rebellion. We trust Editor Halstead had a merry Christmas.

THE London Times has an article on "Cattle in Poetry." Some of these days THE CONSTITUTION proposes to have an article on "Poetry in Cattle," with copious allusions to the beautiful Jerseys that wander in the pastures of Wade, Judge Hopkins, Lord Hill and other Atlantians who are developing their aesthetic tastes in this direction.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL and Queen Victoria were born during the same year. They also live in the same country.

JOHN HAY proposes to build a palatial residence in Washington. This shows the ups and downs of the vicissitudes, so to speak, of North American life. John Hay was once an honored and respected journalist; then he became a diplomat post. One false step leads to another, and he is stranded in Washington.

The new comet is getting in position for the summer campaign.

CONGRESSMAN LEFFLYRE, of Ohio, has an ambition, it is said, to become governor of Ohio.

THERE are only twelve lawyers among the 273 members of the incoming legislature of Connecticut.

The appropriation committee, with Mr. Randall as chairman, and Mr. Holman, the great objector, close by, affords a guarantee of no reckless or extravagant expenditures of the public moneys.

UNCLE THURMAN has no ambition to be a senator again so far as the honors and emoluments are concerned, but he hates to think of old man Edmund taking his naps in the cloak-room all alone.

The suggestion that the democrats nominate General Butler for president in the hope that he will draw off the colored vote from the republicans is vigorously set down upon by the Boston Post. It says that that sort of business was played out in the failure made in the same line by nominating Greeley in 1872.

THE republicans in the twelfth Massachusetts congressional district are looking about for a good man to succeed governor-elect Robinson. State Auditor Ladd's claims were urged and he received the endorsement of the Springfield Re-

publican. The Boston Journal also said that he would make an attempt to win the nomination, but he refused to run. Apparently Mr. Robinson will have the casting vote on the committee as between the extremists on either side, and it may be added that this reasonable position could not be held by one better fitted, in the present condition of things, to fill it.

From the New York World, dem. It need not now be feared either that the democratic house will make any "disturbance" of "business" by a futile attempt to tear the tariff to pieces or that it will evade a definite proposition to accomplish a fair revision of the tariff as it affects the people from unnecessary taxation while affording protection to American industries. It will do nothing for legislation. It will do everything for reform.

From the Cincinnati News-Journal, democrat. This country will try his committees in the same way, not upon the fact that Mr. Turner is from Georgia and appears on the elections committee, nor that Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, is chairman of the judiciary, nor that Mr. Allen is chairman of education, nor that Mr. Buckner is chairman of banking and currency, nor that Mr. Bland is chairman of colleges, nor that Mr. Chandler is chairman of commerce, nor that Mr. Willson is chairman of rivers and harbors, nor that Mr. May is chairman of postoffice and postroads, nor that Mr. McMillen, of Tennessee, is chairman of claims, but upon the manner in which these gentlemen discharge the grave duties pertaining to their places. To have preconceived views is a right, and it may be well sometimes to have preconceived views based upon good grounds, but where these pertain to duties yet to be performed, so simple and yet so obviously correct and conclusive authority as the nursery rhyme book of axioms advises waiting for the proof of the pudding. Democrats will wait, and stand or fall by the result; republicans will have to abide by the result. We suggest that, instead of borrowing trouble from the future for themselves and to dish out to demagogues, they wait also. Unless they do they will find some exploded prophecies of evil starting them in the face next summer.

From the Illinois "Democrat." Should the democracy succeed in 1884 we opine quite a change will be made in the officials who are the appointees of the administration. From the Eastman Times. There is not an editor or printer in the lunatic asylum, while all other professions are represented. In noting this we don't mean to convey the idea that there are 100 men who ought to be there.

From the Augusta Chronicle. If the Georgia and South Carolina senators oppose Emory Speer's confirmation as district attorney he will have a bad quarter of an hour. Emory ought to have been sure of his office before showing too much zeal.

From the Columbus Enquirer. The amount of business done annually upon the Chattahoochee river should stimulate the citizens of Columbus to renewed efforts to secure an appropriation commensurate with the good results therefrom. It is the opinion of practical engineers that the river is sufficient to authorize such an appropriation. If the matter is properly brought before the powers that be, there is a reason to at least hope that a much larger amount can be obtained than has ever been heretofore appropriated. The board of trade can make its influence be felt if properly directed.

NEW YORK TOPICS.

A Serious Accident To General Grant—The Story of a Fire.

NEW YORK, December 27.—One of yesterday's fires on Front street was in the old store of Ward & Co., at number 172. It was supposed to have been extinguished, after causing a loss of a few thousand dollars, but the flames broke out again at about midnight. Exactly where it started could not be learned. The entire rear of the building was suddenly lit up and the engine that hurried to the scene quickly deluged the building as well as No. 174. It was almost impossible to get at the burning fluid, as the floors had fallen in, and covered up the stock as it lay in the cellar. The fire broke out at about 11 o'clock, and reached up to the sidewalk. At a late hour the flames were said to be entirely under control, though it would be necessary to keep them all day. The World said this morning, that owing to the dullness of trade a large stock had accumulated at each of the stores. It was about \$30,000, and indications were that it would be a complete loss. The insurance amounted to \$5,000. The loss was estimated at \$20,000. The stock of tobacco in Joseph Seligman's store, No. 174 Front street, was seriously damaged by smoke and water, but will be \$8,000. The building on the other side of Ward & Co.'s building, which is leased by Chapman & Tate, is occupied by such firms as, Sals & Co.

THE BABEL OF TONGUES. About forty professors of modern languages, from the principal institutions of learning in the country, met in convention to-day at Columbia college, in a room to be established by the association for the purpose of promoting the study of modern languages in American colleges. Among those present were: Prof. Andrews, of Yale; and Bendall, of Yale; Cook and Lutz, of Harvard; Elliott and Wood, of Johns Hopkins university; Richardson, of Amherst; Easton, of the university of Pennsylvania; Huss, of Princeton; Walter, of the university of Michigan; and Smith, of the university of Wisconsin. President Carter, of Williams, was chosen chairman, and a committee was appointed to draw up a plan for the permanent association. The remainder of the afternoon was consumed in the discussion of a resolution to the effect that it was the sense of the association that no college should grant the degree of B. A. to any student who could not read with facility French and German.

GENERAL GRANT IN DANGER.

General Grant, while alighting from a coup at his residence on Monday evening, slipped and fell on his left side, receiving a serious injury in the leg below the hip joint. The surgeon says that no bones are broken, and that the injury is a bruise of the sciatic nerve has been sustained. The general immediately after the accident was put to bed, where he is now confined. A surgeon in one position on his back. While the injured leg is most painful the general has other views is good, and he is even comparatively cheerful under the circumstances. The surgeons anticipate nothing serious, and at the same time predict that it will be several weeks before the patient will be able to leave his house. The steamship Willard to-day brought 30,000 francs gold from Europe.

THE WRECKED VESSEL.

Messrs. Trench, Edge & Co., agents of the steamer Plantation, state that the vessel was inspected by the United States local inspectors at New York, and that she was found to be in good condition, and that she was furnished with sails and boats sufficient to carry three hundred persons. The vessel was on board only 216 passengers and a crew of 40.

An assignment was filed to-day for the benefit of the creditors by William and Grace Carroll, composing the firm of William Carroll & Co., wool and straw hats, at 115 and 117 Spring street, to George N. Smalley, with preferences amounting to \$21,250.

THE WING.

A man once winter morning took a walk Along the border of a frozen marsh, While all the world laid like a lovely creature.

And, musing, he perceived a stain, a speck. A shred, a small gray patch, or some such thing. That lay upon the border of the frozen marsh.

And, musing for conjecture he cast. That ever loves with the certain mouse to play. Conjectured there was over twenty more.

And all of them were right and all were wrong. For, passing near, he found it was in fact The torn and tattered fragment of a wing.

And, musing, as he passed, picked up the wing. Scarcely noting what he did, for what it was. And stroked his face thenceforth with the wing. "Poor little Ariel, thou shalt flit no more!" So with his musing now was mixed the wing: For he was musing not of life but death.

"With what a God speed and most living joy, Upon his simple errand all intent, The speckled spirit that wore thee cleft the air."

"And, master of all shipwreck, wrecked and veered, And spread and plied thee both for sail and oar, Careering cheerily 'gainst wind and tide."

"For the 'cleft' words," mused he, "of the air— The ravaging jolt that, poised and perched aloft, Forever surely watches—pounced and swooped."

"And flung the lifeless tatters to the winds: The wings that brought this here and dropped it down Upon the borders of the frozen marsh."

"Here, too, the seven sealed mysteries are writ In that so curious cipher on thy plumes. Fly, hither birds that can interpret it!"

And all at once, as, musing, he moved on, He heard just overhead the rush and whirr As of a wing that cleft the cold, clear air.

And, startled from his musing, he looked up. But all was cold and clear 'er head and marsh, And not a feather stirring in the air.

—Wilson Ferret.

From the New York Evening Post, rep. Mr. Morrison is chairman of the ways and means, and his colleagues are divided in such manner, politically and otherwise, that the country

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,

ATLANTA, December 27, 1883.

STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

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HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

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BUSINESS VIEWS.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION SUSTAINED.

Brief Interviews With Several Leading Dealers in Fertilizers. The Proposition That Reductions Be Made in Fertilizer Rates by the Railroad Commission. Established—A Good Outlook.

The interview with Major Campbell Wallace, published in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, appeared to be regarded in many quarters as a sufficient answer to the complaints recently made by Mr. Raoul in the matter of the proposed reduction in fertilizer rates by the railroad commission. A CONSTITUTION reporter met several leading business men and found that their views upon the subject were substantially the same.

MR. PERDUE, of the Pendleton (Maine) company, in reply to a question, said:

"The commission's proposed change in fertilizer rates does not benefit the foreign manufacturer to any appreciable extent. The reduction will be mainly felt on short hauls. All of the roads, with the exception of the Central, had lower rates, before the establishment of the commission, than the new rates. Unless we except the Central's rates on long hauls from Savannah, I am satisfied that the proposed reduction will not average over ten or eleven per cent, and still less on long hauls. Mr. Raoul's policy is to fight the Atlanta manufacturers, in order to discriminate in favor of Savannah, with a view to securing longer hauls for his road."

"Who gets the benefit of the reduction?" "The farmer gets the benefit, of course. Competition forces this result. The effect of it may be seen in the fact that we are now offering our fertilizers at lower rates than ever before."

MR. A. D. ADAMS, of the firm of Adams Brothers & Co., was the next party seen.

"Mr. Adams," said the reporter, "you have probably read the recent interviews with Mr. Raoul, of the Central, and Major Wallace, of the railroad commission; what is your view of the matter?"

"The proposed reduction," said Mr. Adams, "will average about 11 per cent. Mr. Raoul must have made an off-hand statement when he said the reduction would reach 25 per cent, or he may have been incorrectly quoted. This reduction will be deducted from the price of fertilizers, and the dealers and farmers will receive the benefit of it. The reduction will work out satisfactorily. The through rate is already below the figures allowed by the commission, and our roads will certainly be able to stand the new rates."

MR. J. W. MARLE, of J. W. Marle & Co., dealers in fertilizers, was approached and sounded by the reporter.

"I think," said Mr. Marle, "that this reduction instead of reaching 25 per cent, will not amount to more than 10 or 11 per cent upon an average. It will not benefit foreign manufacturers, as there are 50,000 tons of fertilizers made annually in this state at Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus and Rome. The farmers will receive the benefit of the reduction as the business is drifting largely into direct sales, either to farmers' clubs or to country merchants. The reduction comes at a time before the making of contracts for the coming season. Dealers in fertilizers never quote a price until they have ascertained the rates to the point where the stuff is to be shipped. This is because the rates of freight on the material into the price of the fertilizers. When we can get lower rates we are able to sell proportionately lower."

ON THE SAME LINE. Another prominent business man, who deals largely in fertilizers, said to the reporter: "You may write it down that the reduction in fertilizer rates benefits the consumer. Competition naturally forces this result. In point of fact, the consumers are now getting fertilizers at lower rates than ever before. The competition between the dealers and the farmers has resulted in reducing the prices paid by farmers 25 per cent or more, less than was the case five years ago. The shrinkage is entirely borne by the manufacturers."

"How about the practical workings of the proposed reduction?"

"The change of rates by the commission affects shipments for short distances very much more than for longer distances. To illustrate: Under the present (tariff) rate from Savannah to Atlanta is \$3.50 per ton. The proposed change makes it \$3.50 per ton, and like changes on all station between here and Macon, which is about ten per cent reduction. Now, as two-thirds of the Central's business comes from Macon, the reduction to Atlanta division, or to the southwestern division, this cannot be the twenty-five per cent reduction as claimed by Captain Raoul. "The action of the commission is eminently wise in making the reduction for short distances. For instance, the present rate from Atlanta to Griffin is \$2 per ton, while the present rate from Savannah to Griffin is \$3.00 per ton, although the distance is five times greater from Savannah to Griffin than from Atlanta to that place. Under the new rate from Savannah to Griffin about \$3.30 per ton will be charged, while the rate from Atlanta will be about \$1.35 per ton. The simple statement of these figures will convince people of the justice of the proposed change."

FRIENDLESS AND POOR.

J. C. King, a Merchant, Sees to Ship Off His Mortal Coil With Gum Opium.

Yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, J. C. King, a merchant, went into Ascher's drugstore on Marietta street, and purchased a drachm of gum opium. He then proceeded to his room on the second floor of the building at 200 Marietta street. After a few minutes he informed his wife that life was a burden to him, and that poverty and a dearth of friends rendered his existence a burden which he no longer cared to bear.

"I am going to kill myself," he said, and forthwith he swallowed the drug.

His wife sprang to him and attempted to prevent King from swallowing the poison, but she was too late. She ran screaming out of the house, and proceeded to the office of Dr. Allen D. Johnson, and soon had that physician beside her husband. When Dr. Johnson reached King's room he found the would-be suicide sitting on a chair apparently asleep. He was aroused but refused to take an emetic or to allow anything to be done for him. After a good deal of trouble the doctor at last succeeded in making the man vomit, and when he had done so a part of the opium came up. He was then walked for a time and made a trip or two to the suburbs until the effects of the opium wore off.

King is about forty-five years of age and has a wife and two children. He is very poor and it is said his domestic relations are not pleasant.

A TRUTHFUL DREAM.

An Atlanta Dreamer of Hargrove and Awake to Find His Dream True.

Night before last Mr. Milton A. Smith, who resides at 415 Washington street, was repeatedly aroused from his slumbers by bad dreams. Soon after falling asleep Wednesday night he dreamed that a burglar was in his room, and with closed eyes saw him ransacking the bureau drawers. So vivid was the vision that passed before him that Mr. Smith awoke with a yell, hoping thereby to frighten away the thief, but when his eyes opened, and he glanced around the room, he realized that it was only a dream. Confronting himself upon his escape from a fight with a burglar, Mr. Smith laid down and was soon lost in sleep again. In his second dream he arose and grappled with the burglar and a terrible fight ensued. The thief was strong

and finding himself detected and fearing arrest he fought with all his strength. Large drops of perspiration ran down Mr. Smith's face as he tried to overpower the burglar, and when he awoke from his terrible sleep his body was bathed in sweat. The third time Mr. Smith went to sleep and the third time the burglar came to him, and when he awoke sleep was again impossible. About daylight, after tossing and turning until he was worn out, Mr. Smith arose and dressed. He then walked out into his garden, and the first thing which struck his eye was his open stable door. The open door appeared rather peculiar, as Mr. Smith had himself locked it the night before. He at once went up to the stables and was greatly surprised to find his mule gone. At once his dreams returned to his mind and an investigation revealed the fact that the stable door lock had been broken off and that mule, saddle and bridle had been stolen. Mr. Smith at once repaired to police headquarters where he reported his loss. The police in the black and white coat came to his front and has scars on her head made by a halter.

A LOST CHILD OR TWO.

A Small Citizen of Madison Wants His Parents at 311 Hunter Street.

Yesterday was a good day for lost children, but no instance was there a Charley Reed disappearance. Early in the afternoon Captain Kimball ran upon a three-year-old lass on Whitehall street, who was greatly distressed because she could not find her father. The child's father's place of business or to her home. The little miss was quite intelligent and Captain Kimball found no trouble in ascertaining from her that her home was on Fair street and that her father's name was Jacobson. The captain quickly conducted her to her father's place of business on Decatur street.

About dark a lady and gentleman appeared at the stationhouse and reported the loss of their five-year-old son. They were greatly agitated and in response to inquiries stated that the little fellow left his boarding house on Whitehall street early in the forenoon and that a diligent search had failed to find him up to the hour of their appearance at police headquarters. A description of the child was entered on the books, but no intelligence of his whereabouts had been received up to midnight. The parents were very anxious about their son. They are from down the Central and trace his name as H. M. Martin.

Late last night a note was received at headquarters from Mrs. M. C. Wilson, who resides at 311 East Hunter street, saying that a small boy who had by some means become separated from her parents was at her house, and that she would take care of him until a claimant appeared. Mrs. Wilson's note stated that the boy gave his name as Lee Shields. From her conversation with him Mrs. Wilson believes that the name is at Madison, Georgia. The little stray says that his father's name is Lewis Shields, and that he came to town to see Aunt Ida. He is quite intelligent, but is not old enough to tell where he is from, or to describe his father's home. When Mrs. Wilson's note was received it was thought that the child was the one Mr. and Mrs. Martin were looking for, but the name given by the boy dispelled that idea.

CHRISTMAS TREES.

St. Philip, the Church of Christ and the First Presbyterian—Interesting Occasions.

The festival and Christmas tree of St. Philip's Sunday-school was held last night in the chapel. The auditorium was comfortably filled with the expectant little ones and their friends. The tree presented a handsome appearance, as it was covered with presents of various sorts and sizes. Mr. Foutte presided and opened the festival services in the usual way.

Mr. Sam Bradley presided at the organ and led the school in singing the carols. The first three carols were as follows: First carol—All Hail With Joy. Second carol—Sing Hallelujah. Third carol—It Came Upon the Midnight Clear.

After the singing of these carols Santa Claus appeared and distributed the presents. Mr. T. H. Austin made a good Santa Claus.

At the conclusion of the distribution another carol was sung and the audience was dismissed.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHRISTMAS TREE.

Yesterday afternoon the infant class of the First Presbyterian Sabbath-school and the members of the Mission assembled in the basement of the church to enjoy their Christmas festival. The Christmas tree stood out to conspicuous advantage, and the genial gentleman who personated Santa Claus, acted his part to perfection. The distribution of gifts delighted the little ones, and the evening passed off in a most charming way. One of the most important features of the occasion was the supper prepared for the Mission children. The banquet was a complete success, and yesterday will long be remembered as a red letter day in the calendar of the happy children who attended this joyous festival.

AT THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

At an early hour last evening a large crowd of smiling Sabbath-school children, their parents and friends, thronged the Hunter street Christian church. The occasion was the annual Christmas tree festival of the Sabbath-school, and it was evident from the outset that every preparation had been made to insure a delightful evening. The Christmas tree was a handsome affair, well laden with gifts, and the exercises of the occasion were beautiful and appropriate. The festival at the Christian church was among the most notable of the present holiday season.

HE NAMES HIS ASSIGNEE.

A. B. Andrews, the Whitehall Clothier, Protects all His Creditors Alike.

At a late hour last night before A. B. Andrews, the clothier at No. 16 Whitehall street, made an assignment.

Mr. Andrews has been in the clothing business at his present stand for five years, and by fair dealing with the public has established a large trade and secured a long list of good patrons. He was punctual in all of his transactions and when the intelligence of his failure went out yesterday it created quite a surprise. The facts of the emergency were about these: Mr. Andrews had been for a long time past buying almost exclusively from John Paret & Co., New York city. The house was one of the largest and considered one of the most reliable in New York. They knew Mr. Andrews well and the result of his knowledge of him and his way of doing business was an argument that Paret & Co. should at all times protect Mr. Andrews in his paper due them. Frequently since the beginning of his dealings with the New York house, Mr. Andrews has found it inconvenient to meet his notes in favor of the firm and upon all such occasions the firm has protected him by seeing that the note was not protested and that the debt was arranged so as to suit Mr. Andrews' financial pleasure. In other words, Paret & Co. were backing A. B. Andrews.

On the fourth of the present month, Paret & Co., failed. Their failure was a big one and involved in it the failure of A. B. Andrews. When Paret & Co., failed they held Mr. Andrews' note for \$1,112.47 due on the 24th inst., and when the 24th arrived Mr. Andrews was unable to meet it. Had Paret & Co., not failed they would have protected the note, and Mr. Andrews' assignment would not have occurred. Finding that he could not meet the note, Mr. Andrews decided to give all of his creditors an equal showing, and late Wednesday night signed the articles of assignment in which Mr. Zach Castleberry is named as the assignee. Mr. Andrews' liabilities are about \$13,000, and his assets about \$17,000. His creditors are all in the east. His assets consist of stock on hand, notes, money and accounts payable. Careful management will more than pay out Mr. Andrews' many friends will regret to hear of his reverse.

WILL WE EXHIBIT?

THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CITY SAY WE MUST.

Short Talks on the Proposition to Have a Collective Atlanta Exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition—What the Manufacturers Say—An Offer From a Prominent Citizen.

The proposition that Atlanta should make a collective exhibit of her manufactures in New Orleans was the general topic of discussion yesterday. It was received with approval. Many people who showed apathy about the late cotton exposition in this city are earnestly in favor of Atlanta exhibiting at the New Orleans exposition, since they have seen by experience the enormous results that have come from the Atlanta exposition.

A SUGGESTION FROM A PROMINENT MAN.

A prominent citizen said yesterday: "I would be willing to give \$250 or even \$500 to see Atlanta make this exhibit in good shape. If some such man as Mr. H. I. Kimball could be put in general charge of the exhibit, and go to New Orleans and secure a wing of the main building for Atlanta's use, it would be a success. If an Atlanta annex could be secured our exhibit should be arranged there, and every approach, gateway or arch leading to this annex, should be Atlanta's name on it and it should be distinctly an Atlanta exhibit. Why, the very fact announced in the New Orleans papers that Mr. Kimball, or any other commissioner the manufacturers of Atlanta might select, had come to New Orleans for the purpose of getting a large space for a collective exhibit of Atlanta manufactures, would be worth thousands of dollars to this city. The exhibit itself would be worth as much as the late exposition. It is to manufacturers that Atlanta most depends for her future growth, and a proper exhibit at New Orleans will catch the drift of capital and enterprise that is now setting toward the south. We cannot afford to miss the chance."

MR. MAYOR ENGLISH. Ex-Mayor English said yesterday: "You can say that B. G. Lockett & Co., heartily endorse the proposition and will make an exhibit of oil pressed brick, molded brick of various shapes and our regular stock of building materials. These, in artistic shapes and show what can be done in the way of interior decoration, old fashioned fireplaces and mantels with brick. Our brick are already famous throughout the south. Atlanta's manufactures cannot afford to fail to make an exhibit at New Orleans, and we will hold up our end when she determines to do so."

MR. ROBERT WINSHIP. Mr. Robert Winship, of the Winship gin factory, said: "I am most heartily in favor of the movement. We regard the exposition as one at which we are obliged to exhibit our gins and presses, and we will certainly be on hand with any showing we can make. Of course I am in favor of Atlanta making a collective exhibit. There are countless enterprises here that could make displays, and the result would be of immense benefit to the city in attracting popular attention to its manufactures. We will be as enthusiastic and when the time comes to move in the matter I will be on hand."

MR. WHITLOCK, OF THE KENNESAW MILLS. Mr. Whitlock, of the Kennesaw mills, said: "It is a good move to keep it going. The mills will certainly go in to help Atlanta and you may put us down for an exhibit. As the CONSTITUTION says, we won't know ourselves what there is in Atlanta until we get it together in a collective exhibit. I very heartily favor the scheme."

MR. E. VAN WINKLE. Mr. E. Van Winkle, said: "I expect to make an exhibit at New Orleans in any event. My gins and other machinery must certainly show up there. I will take a hearty interest in any movement looking to a collective exhibit and will join with Atlanta in anything she decides on."

MR. ELSA, MAY & CO., RAG MANUFACTURERS. Elsa, May & Co., reported that they had not decided upon the matter, but they would take an interest in an exhibit, but thought the idea of a collective exhibit for the city a good one. They will give it a warm support.

CHASING McNAB.

A Lively Race Run in Marietta Street, in Which a Police Officer Was Killed.

About half past two o'clock yesterday evening the business men, the pedestrians and the lamp post ornaments on Marietta street enjoyed a fine foot race, in which David A. McNab, a police officer, and a countryman's horse were the racers.

About one year ago a warrant for McNab was lodged at police headquarters, but when an effort was made to serve it he could not be found. The paper was given to the pursuers and they set out to find him. McNab was not long in being found. Patrolman Poole did the talking, and when he asked McNab to walk up to Justice Pitchford's office, McNab took a walk in another direction. His gait was a rapid one and as he sprang away the two policemen sprang after him. There was quite a crowd on the street and as they ran the policemen called to the crowd to "head him off" but McNab being a large man was not easily "headed off."

He ran into and through the crowds with ease and swiftness, and the police, encumbered with their heavy coats and sticks followed, but there was a marked distinction between the rapidity with which the pursued and the pursuers moved. McNab was attired in a handsome dark suit and wore a silk hat, but during the race the hat "hung upon" his head instead of resting upon his head. The crowd enjoyed the race and it was not long before everybody wanted to see that "the man in front" who was McNab, would beat the men behind him, who were the policemen. The race was up the sidewalk, and as the weather was cool and pleasant, there is no telling how many would have ended had not a countryman offered Patrolman Aldridge his horse. The officer was quickly accepted, and without waiting a second the patrolman sprang upon the horse and gave the reins to the countryman. McNab could outrun the policeman, but he could not outrun the countryman's horse, and in a few seconds he was a prisoner. He was then carried before Justice Pitchford, where he was required to give a thousand dollar bond for his appearance to-morrow. The warrant which produced all this fun charges McNab with larceny. It was sworn out by a woman named Josie Chisler, about one year ago McNab's wife died and on the day of her burial the woman swore out the warrant. McNab yesterday informed a CONSTITUTION reporter that he had been arrested four times upon the same warrant, and that each time he had given bond. The case will be tried before Judge Pitchford Saturday.

PAVEMENT PHOTOGRAPHS.

Hattie Trout was yesterday arrested upon a warrant charging her with the larceny of a bolt of domestic from S. H. Williams' store on Marietta street.

The preliminary work of organizing the Commercial club is progressing fluently. Something like \$800 or \$1,000 has been collected, and some twenty or twelve names have been added to the membership this week.

John Kimball, the negro who was backed to pieces Christmas day by John Kile, was much better yesterday. Kile has been re-

STILSON, JEWELER, RELIABLE GOODS, FAIR DEALING AND BOTTOM PRICES, 53 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

leased upon a \$500 bond. Dr. Allen Johnson, who is attending him, says he will recover.

Miss Rose Eyttinge.

To-night Miss Rose Eyttinge will begin an engagement at DeGivie's opera house, supported by Mr. Cyril Seale and a select company of twenty artists producing "A Winter's Tale," with new scenery, beautiful music, incidental dances, etc. In speaking of its rendition in Nashville, the banner of that city says: "The interest and beauty of this play increases each time. The comedy very happily all up the interval in the piece between the times for the appearance of the star. The song by Miss Ford is very sweet and tender. The dancing scene, in which Miss Bernard, as Mopsa, and Mr. Drew, as the clown, were the principals, created the heartiest merriment."

Saturday night Miss Rose Eyttinge will appear as "Nancy Sykes," supported by Mr. Seale, as "Bill Sykes," in the original version of "Oliver Twist," as performed before the author, Mr. Charles Dickens in London. Miss Eyttinge has become famous in this regard, always draws crowded houses. Considering the programmes for both nights, and the merit of Miss Eyttinge and her support, the opera house should be very full.

MR. BOUTWELL. The above gentleman, excellent actor and the author of a number of popular and well known plays, will occupy DeGivie's opera house two nights during the coming week. At eighteen years of age he wrote "London Assurance," a comedy that has stood the test of age and is now popular. Among other comedies he wrote "Old Friends and Young Hearts," "The Corsican Brothers," etc.; in fact he has furnished quite a list of comedies, melodramas and tragedies. Perhaps the most popular of all his creations is "The Shaughraun," which he will produce at DeGivie's opera house. The plays he has written number over three hundred, and his "London Assurance" and his "The Shaughraun" live and continue as popular as ever.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS. THE CONSTITUTION of Sunday, December 30th, will publish a list of those who will receive calls or keep open house on Tuesday, January 1, New Year's day, and of those who will call, as a matter of convenience to them and their friends. Names of ladies who will receive and of ladies who will receive with them and of all who will call must be sent to the society editor, with responsible name, by 1 o'clock Friday. Any communication left or sent to THE CONSTITUTION office after that time will not appear in the list. Recipients should convey the information in the following form: "Mrs. Jones, assisted by the Misses E. N. and P. J. Robinson, will receive at No. 4 Texas street from 10 to 12 o'clock."

SOCIETY NEWS. News relating to marriages, parties, balls, club meetings, musicals, etc., and departures from the city to resorts, etc., respectively solicited for Sunday's issue of THE CONSTITUTION. All such matter must be handed in or sent to "Society Editor," with responsible name, by 1 o'clock p. m. Friday.

Atlanta Council No. 163, Royal Arcanum, had their election last night with the following result: Regent—Prof. E. M. Solomonson. Vice Regent—S. L. Solomonson. Orator—H. T. McDaniel. Secretary—S. L. Solomonson. Collector—E. G. Roberts. Treasurer—Dr. Amos Fox. Warden—W. H. Haygood. Guide—C. A. Dent.

Wardens—R. T. Smith, Warden—Jacob McDaniel. The Medical Examiners—Dr. G. R. Roy, Dr. J. T. Johnson. Trustees—Dr. Bak, W. H. Clayton, A. J. Orme.

We call attention to the notice of Jno. W. Johnston, president, of the removal of the offices of the Georgia Pacific railroad.

Wanted. Thirty scaffolding poles, large size. For particulars call on George Barker, corner Alabama and Forsyth streets.

Virginia, Tennessee & Georgia Railroad, office of Western Agent, Atlanta, Ga., July 15, 1883.—Messrs. Westcott & Sons, Greenville, S. C.—We are sorry to hear that you are in the eighty-second year of your life, has been materially strengthened and relieved from suffering by the use of one bottle of your tonic, says Tonic, please forward to his address (John Welch, High Point, N. C.) six bottles of the tonic, for the amount to me.

Very respectfully, M. W. Welch, West. Agent. For sale by L. H. Bradford and Walter Taylor. Trade supplied at wholesale by Howard & Cauden.

DRESSED HOGS. At Bottom Prices. FINEST BEEF—Extra Fine for the Holidays. FINEST TURKEYS—Dressed. ALL-PORK SAUSAGES—Blackheads, Specks, etc. CLEMONS & KENNY'S, 105 West Hill.

IN MEMORIAM. Dr. G. A. Meritt died of consumption at Mount Ebal, Aiken county, South Carolina, on the 13th inst. He was a son-in-law of Purmuedes Reynolds, late of Georgia, and for several years lived in Georgia, though a native of South Carolina, which state he represented as surgeon in Confederate army. He was a devout member of the Baptist church, a true and faithful Christian. His lamp was ever trimmed and burning and he died as only those can die who put their trust in Jesus. Having that hope and blessed assurance of a rest he was to enjoy, he longed to bid adieu to the cares and sufferings of this sinful world.

"How blest the righteous when he dies, When sinks a weary soul to rest." But alas! we miss him, whom we loved, for his noble and kind disposition was almost unparalleled. He was a gentleman of the highest type. But when we remember how great his suffering and how sweet and sublimely he awaited the summons to leave us, we should not grieve for him, but live as he is able to meet him on that further shore, where he is waiting now for his wellcome.

Atlanta, Ga., December 26th, 1883. J. H. R.

EXECUTIVE CALL FOR BANK RETURNS. STATE OF GEORGIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, Ga., December 27, 1883.

ORDERED: That every banking institution in this state and branch thereof, do make returns to the governor, and in the case of their respective presidents and cashiers, of their respective conditions at the close of business on December 31st, 1883, and that each return be transmitted to him within (30) days.

Said returns must be in strict conformity to the law, special attention called to sections 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469 and 1470 of the revised code (1882) of this state.

A copy of each return, as published, must be forwarded to this office.

Ordered further: That this order be published once a week for two weeks in The Atlanta Constitution and The Atlanta Journal.

HENRY D. McDANIEL, Governor.

By the Governor, HOWARD E. W. PALMER, Secretary Executive Department.

McCrushe, DENTIST, 24 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

I devote myself to the finest possible operations on the teeth.

--OUR - PATRONS-- KNOW

But we desire all to understand that we

WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY CLOTHING HOUSE.

OUR RULE: ONE PRICE, AND THAT THE VERY LOWEST

SATISFACTION-- GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

When the store ask the salesman to show you our suits. We are proud of our stock this season, ask him to show you the lots we have reduced in price.

\$25 SUITS REDUCED TO \$20. \$30 TO \$15. \$12 TO \$5.

THE RIGHT TO REFUSE ANY OR ALL BIDS BEING RESERVED. Samples of flour, meal, oatmeal, rice, grits, hominy, beans, starch, sugar, coffee and syrup, such as designated below, must accompany the bids. Parties will please write the word "bids" on the envelopes enclosing bids:

5,000 pounds straight XXX flour. 2,000 pounds best white southern corn meal. 100 pounds best pin head oatmeal. 2 barrels best pearl grits. 25 barrels best hominy. 2 barrels best rice. 1 barrel best white beans. 1 piece best leaf lard. 1 piece Magnolia lard. 300 pounds nice cured bacon sides. 1 barrel best No. 2 macaroni. 2 barrels standard granulated sugar. 2 barrels New Orleans yellow granulated sugar. 1 bag prime Rio coffee. 2 barrels prime New Orleans or south Georgia syrup.

100 pounds full weight candles (scales). 2 cases best fancy (45 in case, full weight) 40 pounds best starch. 250 pounds American family soap. 200 pounds best white laundry soap, as wanted. By order of the Board of Trustees, W. G. CONNOR, Principal.

OVERCOATS. --FOR-- MEN AND BOYS

OVERCOATS - REDUCED. \$30 TO \$25, \$25 TO \$20, \$20 TO \$15.

Clothing sent out of the city on approval, and return express paid if not suited.

JAMES A. ANDERSON & Co. 41 WHITEHALL ST.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

TAYLOR'S DRUG STORE, Cor. Marietta and Peachtree Sts.

IF YOU WANT A NICE CHRISTMAS PRESENT

FOR YOUR WIFE, MOTHER, HUSBAND or SWEETHEART

COME TO MARK BERRY'S

And Get a Handsome Pair of SLIPPERS

SHOES

BOOTS!

NOTHING MORE APPROPRIATE, NOTHING MORE USEFUL, THE FINEST STOCK

PRICES

MARK BERRY, NO. 12 MARIETTA ST.

Freeman & Crankshaw, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Atlanta, Ga. Do not buy a pair unless you see the trade mark.

These spectacles are manufactured from "MINUTE CRYSTAL PEARLS" melted together, and are called "DIAMONDS" on account of their hardness and brilliancy. Having been tested with the pole-scope, the diamond lenses have been found to admit of far less heat rays than any other public. They are ground with great scientific accuracy, are free from chromatic aberrations, and produce a brightness and distinctness of vision not before attained in spectacles. Manufactured by the SPECTACULAR OPTICAL MANUFACTURING CO., NEW YORK.

For sale by responsible agents in every city in the Union.

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